

The Blue-tailed Bee-eater. (*Merops superciliosus javanicus*).

The Brown Shrike. (*Lanius c. cristatus*).

The Pin-tailed Snipe. (*Gallinago stenura*).

In this list the Pin-tailed Snipe occurs, and occasionally the early snipe appear to be young birds with their full plumage hardly matured, though generally I expect the first and early birds to arrive would be disgruntled males, that for some reason or other have not paired properly during the season.

One often hears people state that birds that have been pricked by a shot, do not undertake the arduous migratory flight when the mating 'urge' arrives in April, but my own experience is that this 'urge' is so strong; that whether they were wounded or not, unless the cells of the brain that govern the homing-instinct were affected, they would endeavour to undertake the journey, and would of course fall by the way, more likely than not, a meal to some bird of prey, watching for the weak ones following behind the migratory flight.

KANDY,
April 18, 1927.

GEORGE BROWN.

XII.—ADDENDA TO THE AVIFAUNA OF SIND AND OF BRITISH INDIA

1. *Ammomanes phœnicura zarudnyi*.

Since I wrote the *Birds of Sind* (*Ibis*, 1923, p. 19) I have discovered a specimen of this desert form of *A. phœnicura* which was collected by Blanford south of Sehwan, on December 12, 1875. He no doubt obtained it in the hills or foothills of the Kirthar Range and passed it over as the young of *phœnicuroides* from which however the black band across the tail among other differences suffices to distinguish it. Its status is doubtful, possibly a resident possibly an elevational migrant from Kelat. The specimen is in the Tring Museum. This race has been recorded from Baluchistan.

2. *Sylvia curruca halimodendri*.

A specimen of this pale form of Lesser White-throat was obtained by Mr. Salim Ali at Phulji, Larkana District, on December 22, 1926 and sent to me for identification. I have already recorded this race in Persian Baluchistan but this is the first record in India proper. This race is much paler above than *Sylvia curruca affinis* and is about the same colour as *minula*, however in measurements and wing formula it is the same as *affinis*. Prof. Sushkin has divided these pale White-throats still further and gives as the distribution of *halimodendri* from Zaisan Nor, west to the steppe region north of Aral Sea, while his new form *telengitica* is said to inhabit the basin of the Achit Nor and South-east Altai in Western Outer Mongolia. The only specimens I have examined from anywhere north of India are those collected by Przewalsky in Ala Shan and N. Tibet and these correspond with the description of *halimodendri*, and seem to be quite the same as the Sind and Persian-Baluchi birds and therefore until one can see specimens of *telengitica* I keep them all under the above name.

LOWESTOFT,
March, 1927.

C. B. TICEHURST,
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XIII.—CORRIGENDUM TO FAUNA OF IRAQ

In the Journal for May 1926 I recorded the jay from Dohuk (Additional Notes on the Birds of Iraq) as *Garrulus glandarius atricapillus*; I have recently re-examined all the jays from Palestine, Asia and Caucasus and I find the Dohuk bird is much nearer the Caucasus one. It is greyer above and below than *atricapillus*, the Palestine bird, and less pure white on the forehead and ear coverts. The Dohuk Jay should stand as *Garrulus glandarius krynicki*.

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March, 1927.

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